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Z.A.N.U. - THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE IN ZIMBABWE



FAMILY THREATENED WITH EVICTION

14-YEAR-OLD BLACK CHESS WIZ SEEKS FINANCIAL SUPPORT

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Right now, we're thinking about how to eat tomorrow. If we didn't have a ride over here, we wouldn't have had our fare back," Raqiba Shabazz told THE BLACK PANTHER.

Mrs. Shabazz and her husband, Abdulluh—both of whom are unemployed—are the parents of a 14-year-old Black chess prodigy, Baraka. The young chess champion, who has a photographic memory, had comewith her family from their home in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco to put on a blindfold chess exhibition at a Black History Month program in predominantly Black West Oakland.

At the time of the program in late February, the Shabazz family was being threatened with eviction from their home. Since that time, however, an unidentified admirer of Baraka has offered the Shabazzes temporary shelter in the form of two months' free rent at another house.

Baraka has received praise and encouragement from George Koltanowski, a chess champion and immediate past president of the U.S. Chess Federation.

"She needs (financial) support," Koltanowski, 76, said. "To be recognized she has to travel and give shows."

Support seems to be the only thing lacking in Baraka's goal to be world champion.

Almost two years ago, Mrs. Shabazz said, the family moved from Alaska to San Francisco. "We had hoped we'd be able to get sponsors for Baraka to help us offset our expenses. That did not materialize, so we are living on a shoestring.

"A tutor costs $10 an hour. She needs at least three times a week," Mrs. Shabazz said.

Succeeding generations of "the Black family have not been able to enhance each other," Mrs. Shabazz said. Black children don't inherit "land or property. When they grow up, they don't have a trust fund or thousands of dollars to send them off into the world.

"We don't have those advantages," Mrs. Shabazz continued, so to see a Black family take something and nurture it, to form it and to make it out of the bare essentials is particularly inspiring.

"Chess is not a proletarian game. It's usually a game that has been played by royalty and people with means. There is only one champion that I know of that has come from the lower ranks, from the blue collar segment," Mrs. Shabazz said.

"In the Black community, when you speak of chess, it's usually G.I.s that play, or people that come from jail," she said.

When Baraka was 12 years old, she learned how to play chess from her father, who learned while serving time at San Bruno County Jail in California.

Six weeks later, Baraka played in her first tournament. Amazingly, she won three of the five games she played.

Since then, Baraka has gone on to win several tournaments in Alaska and California and last November, she beat a master, Victor Bhaa. After a grandmaster—of which there are few—a master is the second highest rating.□



Fourteen-year-old BARAKA SHABAZZ (with back to chess board) puts on blindfold exhibition.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

R.N.A. LEADER RELEASED

(New York, N.Y.) - Imari Obadele, president of the Republic of New Afrika (RNA), was recently released from federal prison. Obadele is one of 11 RNA members who have been in and out of prison since an August 18, 1971, raid by 40 policemen and FBI agents on an RNA office in Jackson, Mississippi, which resulted in the death of a policeman. Obadele was falsely convicted of conspiracy to assault federal officers, even though he was not present during the police attack. The RNA president, declared a "prisoner of conscience" by the human rights group, Amnesty International, had served nearly five years of a 12-year term.

HEARINGS ON L.A. POLICE MURDERS

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - At the urging of some Black community and political leaders, two Black congressmen will hold hearings in Los Angeles later this month on the issue of police shootings of Black civilians. Persons wounded by police gunfire, families of those killed, witnesses to shootings, police officials, educators and community leaders will be invited to testify, said an aide to Michigan Representative John Conyers, Jr., chairman of the crime subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Black Assemblywoman Maxine Waters, whose district includes Watts, said she proposed hearings to Conyers in Washington last September. She said there is an increase in police violence against civilians and that current means of investigating police shootings do not satisfy public concern about whether officers acted justifiably.

BLACK YOUTH JOBLESS RATE SOARS

(Washington, D.C.) - An unpublished government report indicates that unemployment among American youth is much higher than the official figures show and that the unemployment gap between White and Black young people is even wider than publicly admitted. The report, based on a long-term Labor Department survey of youth 14 to 21 years old, also tends to refute the opinion that unemployment among young people, particularly those from minority groups, is high because they will not accept low-paying jobs or work considered menial. The official data published by the Labor Department for the spring of 1979 showed a 14.1 per cent jobless rate among all 16- to 21-year-old youth and a 28 per cent rate among Black youth of the same age. But the long-term survey of young people indicated that overall youth unemployment in the same period was 19.3 per cent, while Black youth unemployment was 38.8 per cent. For young Black people in school seeking work, the official Labor Department jobless figure was 38.9 per cent, while the long-term survey showed a rate of 58.4 per cent.

PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE PROTEST

(San Juan, Puerto Rico) About 1,000 pro-independence Puerto Ricans held a mile-long march through Old San Juan in early March to commemorate the 26th anniversary of an armed attack on the U.S. Congress. Oscara Collazo, a supporter of the four pro-independent Puerto Ricans who broke into the U.S. Congress firing guns on March 1, 1954, later protested "82 years of terrorism by the North American empire in Puerto Rico." The march, organized by several pro-independence and leftist groups such as the Socialist Party, the Popular Socialist Movement and the International Workers' League, wound through Old San Juan for nearly one mile.

LANDLORD, JARVIS MEASURES ATTACKED

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A judge must decide whether Howard Jarvis lied in ballot arguments and whether the state must tell voters that a landlord-backed measure would repeal local rent control laws. Challenges to language on the ballot or in state voter pamphlets were presented to Sacramento County Superior Court in early March by both sides of two hotly disputed measures in the June 3 election. One, Proposition 9, sponsored by Jarvis, would cut state income taxes in half. The other, Proposition 10, would ban statewide rent control and restrict local rent control. Meanwhile, the state Fair Political Practices Committee reported that sponsors of Props. 9 and 10 spent about $2 million each to place their proposals on the ballot. Those were the largest sums spent on initiative qualification campaigns since the commission began reporting contribution and spending figures in 1976, chairman Tom Houston said.

AT LEAST 12 KILLED IN 1955 EXPERIMENTS

C.I.A. CHEMICAL WARFARE TESTS KILLED BLACK CHILDREN

". . . it is theoretically possible to develop so-called ethnic chemical weapons which would be designed to exploit naturally occurring differences in vulnerability among specific population groups. Thus, such a weapon would be capable of incapacitating or killing a selected enemy population to a significantly greater extent than the population of friendly forces."

–Internal Army Report January, 1975

Hemophilus pertussis is the bacteria that causes whooping cough. In the early 1950's, whooping cough was still a killer disease as medical science had not yet discovered a cure for it.

On January 26, 1955, a specimen of hemophilus pertussis was obtained by the Central Intelligence Agency from the U.S. Army's biological warfare center at Fort Detrick, Maryland, for $4.00.

Six weeks later, an epidemic of whooping cough broke out in Florida. By the end of 1955, the disease had taken the lives of 12 children, 11 of them Black. Six of the 12 were less than a year old. Five were six months old or younger.

CIA documents released under the Freedom of Information Act and researched by American Citizens for Honesty in Government, an affiliate of the Church of Scientology, explain the top secret biological warfare tests in Florida.

The evidence was found in a CIA file designated "MKULTRA Subproject 12." Consisting almost entirely of receipts reflecting expenses from July 8, 1953, to May 17, 1955, the test was obscured for over two years by unusually severe CIA deletions.

The names and locations of grocery, drug, hardware, sporting goods and other stores as well as rental agencies were the target of CIA censors. In some cases, even the items purchased were struck from the receipts.

As January ended, the CIA team purchased stationery, "soap and toilet articles, paper, towels" as well as a "county map of [the] test area" as preparations were made. A long distance phone call was made at the "field test site" regarding the "security set up," according to the receipts. The call was "coded" and "simulated conversation."

FIELD CAGES

On February 2, 1955, nails, lumber, masonite and a measuring tape were bought to construct "field cages." The team also purchased "food and milk for young animals brought by turbulent airplane trip to field area."

According to the receipts, the test probably occurred on February 7, 1955. The medical receipt for treatment of the "field trial" injury is dated February 9. Pans and dishes were purchased on February 7 "for decontaminating purposes in field shortly after test."

Extra boots had to be purchased on February 7 or 9 (the date is almost illegible) when the earlier footgear worn by the team had been "destroyed from use with [a] strong decontaminating solution."

At least 11 pairs of boots were purchased in Sebring, Florida, according to receipts missed by the CIA censors. The CIA test team probably operated from the Sebring area 80 miles east of Palmetto, Florida. According to one former CIA source interviewed by *Freedom*, the newspaper of the Church of Scientology, an Air Force testing base near Sebring had been

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Map shows area where whooping cough epidemic hit the hardest.

American Indians Fight To Regain Stolen Lands

(Fort Thompson, S.D.) - "We were threatened," said the elderly Sioux, Eagleman, in 1918, "and the commissioner said if we did not want to sign we would be moved to the Indian Territory and not receive any rations.

"But the reason I signed these papers," Eagleman went on, "was because I wanted a piece of blue broadcloth which the commissioner was giving out to the signers as I was a youth and wanted to be dressy and catch the eyes of the girls."

Eagleman's memories of his tribe's surrender of the Black Hills to White men four decades earlier appear in tribal records recently rediscovered by a tribal employee on the Crow Creek reservation. The first-person accounts, which the government does not contest, offer a footnote to a dispute that is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

On an appeal by the federal government, the court agreed to determine how much money the Sioux should receive for the 7.5 million acres of western South Dakota that they yielded more than a century ago. The $104 million awarded them by the U.S. Court of Claims is the largest on record, the *New York Times* reports.

After the money was awarded last year, a group of Sioux leaders demanded that the Black Hills be returned to them, with $104 million as well as a penalty for trespassing over the last century. Government officials claim that this would be impossible except through another act of Congress.

The Laramie Treaty of 1868 guaranteed the western half of South Dakota to the Sioux forever. A vote of three-fourths of the adult male members of the tribe was required to change the treaty. Six years later, Lieutenant Colonel George Custer discovered gold in the hills, and prospectors rushed to the Indian lands.

At a special council meeting in the hills in 1875, a commission headed by Senator William B. Allison of Iowa tried but failed to persuade the Indians to give up their claim. In 1876, the Sioux revolted and Custer was killed at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

By the end of the year, the uprising was broken. The federal government sent the commission back to visit the individual tribes with a proposed treaty to

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Massive Anti-Draft Protest Set For March 22 In D.C.

(Washington, D.C.) - Antidraft activists are planning a national march and rally here March 22 against registration and the draft.

At a press conference here in mid-February, spokespersons for the March 22 National Mobilization Against the Draft (MAD) said they planned "to bring thousands of people from all walks of life" to the action.

"President Carter is making the biggest mistake of his career in pushing his registration proposal," Frank Jackalone of the United States Student Association (USSA) said at the news conference. "This is an overreaction and will lead to another war and possibly annihilation of the world."

The USSA, representing more than three million college students, has pledged to speak out against registration and the draft on campuses throughout the U.S.

MAD is a coalition of predominantly liberal and pacifist groups, including the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, Central Committee of Conscientious Objectors, War Resisters League, Women Strike for Peace, the USSA and Mobilization for Survival.

The Committee Against Registration and the Draft (CARD), a national group of 45 religious, peace and civil liberties groups, is cooperating with MAD in the March 22 protest.

In endorsing the rally, Hilda Mason, a Black member of the District of Columbia City Council, noted the disparity between spending for the military budget and human needs. "We can have no more Vietnams and corporate profiteering," she said. "Our concerns must be human concerns—housing, food, health and jobs."

President Carter's draft registration plan failed in its first test in Congress in late February, when a House committee refused to approve funds the administration had sought for the program.

Opponents of registration for the draft praised the House Appropriations subcommittee action as a serious setback for the Carter administration.

Administration officials predicted the President's plan will be approved in the full Appropriations Committee.

Carter had asked Congress for $21.9 million in the current fiscal year to start registering men and women, aged 19 and 20,

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Scene following December 8, 1969, raid by LAPD on Los Angeles Chapter of the BPP. Black FBI agent "Othello" has admitted supplying LAPD with information which made the police attack possible. As a key figure in the FBI's COINTELPRO program against the BPP, "Othello" had a hand in the deaths of 11 members of the Southern California Chapter of the BPP (left to right) ARTHUR MORRIS, ROBERT LAWRENCE, STEVE BARTHOLOMEW, TOMMY LEWIS, NATHANIEL CLARK, FRANK DIGGS, ALPRENTICE "BUNCHY" CARTER, JOHN HUGGINS, JOHN SAVAGE, SYLVESTER BELL and WALTER POPE.

MAJOR FUNDRAISING DRIVE BEGINS FOR C.O.I.N.T.E.L.P.R.O. LAWSUIT

F.B.I. SPENT $7 MILLION TO DESTROY B.P.P.

"I was told that the sky was not the limit with the Panthers—it was the whole goddamn universe. . . I was constantly being asked to get information on certain members about their sex lives, anything that could be used. I was also asked constantly to try and set them up—to plant weapons or drugs in their homes or Panther offices. . . ."

(New York, N.Y.) - "Othello," quoted above in an interview in the April issue of *Penthouse* magazine, was a paid FBI informant from 1968 to 1975. The 30-year-old Black man, who was given the code name Othello by the FBI, was one of its highest paid and most valued operatives. At the peak of his career, he received $2,400 a month in cash payments and expenses.

Blackmailed into becoming a spy for the FBI, Othello worked in the southern California area, where between 1968 and early 1970 his main task was the disruption and destruction of the Black Panther Party. As a result of his spying, several Party members were murdered by police. Hundreds were falsely arrested, tried and imprisoned.

Much of the information Othello supplied to *Penthouse* first appeared in the April, 1977, issue of *Mother Jones* magazine and the December 17, 1977, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER. At that time, Othello had secured Charles Garry as his attorney. In a sworn affidavit published in THE BLACK PANTHER, the ex-FBI informant said he saw Brandon Cleary, former head of the Los Angeles FBI office's "Black radicals" desk, drive the getaway car for the three Black men who killed Southern California BPP leaders Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins on January 17, 1969.

Othello ended his seven-year spy career in 1975 and has been on the run ever since.

"I'm not even sure why I did it," he told *Penthouse*. "The money was one thing. I got to like the money the FBI gave me, got to like the lifestyle it could give me.

"After awhile I didn't even have feelings about what I was doing. You know, these people I was betraying or the things I was doing just didn't impact on me. I didn't start to think about it until toward the end, and by then it was too late. Maybe I just liked the whole spy game; I don't know," he said.

According to *Penthouse*, between 1967 and 1971 the FBI spent an estimated *$7,400,000* for informants and undercover operatives in its COINTELPRO operation to destroy the Black Panther Party—double what the Bureau was spending at the time to obtain information about organized crime.

"Right from the word go," Othello said, "it was made very clear to me that the Bureau was prepared to do anything to get the people they really didn't like, the people they felt had to be gotten rid of.

"Most of the ones they hated were the Black 'extremists'; 'Control One' (code name for Brandon Cleary) had a real hang-up about Blacks. He was a racist s.o.b. . . ."

On December 8, 1969, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) raided Party headquarters in Los Angeles, which resulted in a shootout that ended with the arrests of 24 Party members. The raid, which included Party homes and apartments, was well planned and executed because of information supplied to the LAPD by the FBI, which in turn obtained it from Othello.

"At that time," Othello explained, "I was somebody named 'Ed Riggs,' a cool dude who had a reputation for helping out the brothers whenever they needed it. . . .Need a few bucks? Ed will get it. . . .The Panthers, especially, took a dim view of informers and such. But I was considered okay not only by the Panthers but by a lot of other groups.

"I always seemed to be around, willing to help out anybody who wanted me to. I was posing as a sort of reporter..."

Despite the revelations of activities carried out by the FBI and spies such as Othello to destroy the BPP, the Party's $100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA and other federal agencies was recently dismissed by U.S. District Court Judge John Lewis Smith.

In order to pay the expenses of filing an appeal, the Party must raise $12,500 in the next three months. Anyone wishing to make a contribution to help the Black Panther Party in its continuing fight against COINTELPRO may send a check or money order to the Clarence Darrow Foundation, 240 Bentley Circle, Los Angeles, Calif. 90049.☐



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B.P.P. PRESIDENT HUEY P. NEWTON CALLS FOR COALITION OF BLACK GROUPS

"Prevent the coalition of Black nationalist groups. In unity there is strength; a truism that is no less valid for all its triteness. An effective coalition of Black nationalist groups might be the first step toward a real 'Mau Mau' in America, the beginning of a true Black revolution."

—August 25, 1967 memo from late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover detailing the goals of agency's COINTELPRO program.



(Nashville, Tenn.) - Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton recently called for the formation of an umbrella organization of predominantly Black groups as one of the most necessary and effective means of uniting Black people during the 1980's.

At a speaking engagement here at Fisk University in late February, the BPP leader pointed out that one of the primary tactics of the FBI's notorious COINTELPRO program is to create dissension among Black groups and "prevent the rise of a 'Messiah' who could unify and electrify" Black people.

Huey said that every Black person in this country should belong to some predominantly Black organization.

"They've all served some purpose," Huey said. "If a Black person doesn't belong to some organization, that's a problem."

The BPP president also called for the establishment of a third political party in the U.S.

"Really a second party because there's little difference between the Democratic and Republican parties," Huey said. "This third party should be made up of all progressive people."

Meanwhile, a national conference on a Black agenda for the decade concluded in Richmond, Virginia, in early March with a platform opposing both a peacetime draft and draft registration. It also called for an end to all U.S. ties with South Africa.

The 1,500 Black elected officials and political activists who helped organize the conference declared it "an unqualified success."

"We came to write an agenda for the 1980's. We have written that agenda," said Gary, Indiana, Mayor Richard Hatcher, the conference convener. "We came to create a spirit of unity and togetherness. That unity and togetherness has prevailed

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TYRONE GUYTON CASE

U.S. Supreme Court Won't Review 1973 Police Murder Of Oakland Black Youth

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Supreme Court in early March refused to revive a lawsuit charging 11 Alameda County law enforcement officials with covering up police misconduct in the 1973 murder of Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old Black West Oakland youth by Emeryville police.

The justices let stand rulings that the officials cannot be charged with conspiring to violate Tyrone's civil rights because the conspiracy occurred after his death.

Still pending is a wrongful death suit Mrs. Mattie Shepherd filed against the three White policemen who killed her son on November 1, 1973. Named in the suit are policemen Dale Phillips, Thomas Mierky and William Mathews.

The suit charges that Tyrone was wounded as he fled from police, and that he was then shot in the back from close range as he lay on the ground.

The policemen testified before two Alameda County grand jury probes and one federal grand jury investigation that they chased Tyrone in a stolen car and fired at him after he allegedly shot at them with a small caliber gun.

The gun Tyrone allegedly used was never found.

The grand jury did not return any indictments after its investigation.

At the request of Tyrone's family, the Black Panther Party organized and led a broadbased coalition of community groups who formed the Committee for

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"Nigger" Killers Sentenced





(Oroville, Calif.) - "They got off real easy," said Mrs. FRANKIE BRASS (left) after a judge sentenced the two Whites who killed her son to 25 years to life in state prison. The two, Marvin Dean Noor and James T. McCarter, killed Jimmy Lee Campbell, a 22-year-old deaf Black man, on January 13, 1979. Unable to find a deer to kill, the drunken pair, accompanied by Noor's girlfriend, Dani Lee Shope, decided to shoot "a nigger" instead.

PATSY CAMPBELL, the victim's sister, screamed out in anger following the sentencing. Later she said, "They'll wish they got the gas chamber by the time they get to Vacaville (prison)."

C.I.A. Sought "Clean" Leader To Replace Martin Luther King

"It's 'A's' belief that somehow or other Martin Luther King must be removed from the leadership of the Negro movement, and his removal must come from within, not from without. 'A' feels that somewhere in the Negro movement, at the top, there must be a Negro leader who is 'clean,' who could step into the vacuum and chaos if Martin Luther King were either exposed or assassinated."

(Washinton, D.C.) - "A" was the code name of the informant mentioned in the above internal CIA memo dated May 11, 1965. Documents in a federal lawsuit recently obtained by the *Los Angeles Times* reveal that the CIA spied on Dr. King during the 1960's through informants, records of his telephone calls, and photocopies of some of his credit card receipts and messages written on business cards.

The proposed charter governing U.S. spy agencies (the CIA, FBI, Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency), which is now before Congress, would:

• Allow intelligence agents, primarily those in the CIA, to carry out court-authorized eavesdropping, burglarizing or mail opening of Americans in the U.S. if they were "known" spies. Any American overseas could be spied on if the President decided it was "essential to the national security" and if he obtained a special warrant from a secret court.

• Prohibit paid use of U.S.-based reporters, clergymen or educators as "covers" for foreign intelligence, but permit contacts or "voluntary" exchange of information with U.S. spies.

• Make most CIA files exempt from the Freedom of Information Act.

• Require criminal prosecution of anyone who uses classified information to publicly identify a U.S. secret agent.

• Reduce spy agency notification requirements from eight congressional committees to the two intelligence committees, or only the top officials of those panels.

In his State of the Union message delivered on January 23, President Carter proposed a loosening of restraints on American intelligence agencies. His proposal and the legislation now before Congress has met widespread opposition, spearheaded by the Campaign for Political Rights. The Campaign is a coalition of 80 Black, Latino, labor, student, educational, women's, civic and religious

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A CITIZEN'S PEACE FORCE: A PROPOSAL

BY HUEY P. NEWTON

Following is the conclusion of a series of articles written by Huey P. Newton and first published in this newspaper in 1973, in which the Black Panther Party president proposes the creation of a Citizen's Peace Force as an alternative to the armed services and local police forces.

In the segment below, Huey discusses how the Peace Force would promote a more humane society in America.

CONCLUSION

While the electronic lid is being screwed down tight on the ghettos of the poor, in the frightened White middle class suburbs and strongholds the "Basic Car Plan" will be put into effect.

The "Basic Car Plan" is an ominous political experiment whose laboratory is California. Under the regime of an activist right-wing governor and attorney general, local police forces in metropolitan California cities have begun to organize reaction in White neighborhoods. Using local schools, the police are holding regular meetings that involve entire families, children and adults. Under the guise of "crime prevention" and "community relations," fear and rage are provoked and organized.

The flag ship of this movement has been the campaign to collect signatures in order to put a proposition restoring the death penalty on the ballot. This campaign was waged through every state law enforcement institution from the office of the attorney general down to the precinct station house. Meetings advertised as providing information on how to protect property (complete with scouting activities conducted by "Policeman Bill and Policewoman Mary") were, in fact, used to promote the death penalty, attack the peace and human rights movement, and, in general, ideologize for repression. Both children and adults are actively recruited for undercover surveillance.

When the signal is flashed, as it has been, from the White House itself down to the station house that "law and order" is to be the response to the rising cry for economic and social justice, then it is past time for the idea of a Citizen's Peace Force—armed with the Constitution and the Bill of Rights—to be pitted against the idea of the Police-Industrial Complex.

What follows the war in Indo-China? The "war against crime." The Military-Industrial-University complex is already being retooled not for peace but for "social control." Liberal "thinkers" at places like the Rand Corporation are working on domestic "conflict scenarios" just as a decade ago they "gamed" out the script for "counterinsurgency" in Vietnam.

A Citizen's Peace Force would, of course, save vast sums of money depending, as it would, on local, community methods of person-to-person problem solving. The democratic dynamism flowing from citizen responsibility and decision making would galvanize every level of popular institutional involvement. And as in the equally charged issue of education where the easily exploited tactic of "busing" begs the entire problem, citizen control would allow each ethnic group to conform to both traditional, cultural and politically evolving mores, morals and values.

Citizen's peace control looks beyond failed liberal measures and slogans like "quota system" and "citizen review board"; beyond such reactionary tactics as "law and order" and the "Basic Car Plan." The Peace Force would not be, in this new



BPP leader HUEY P. NEWTON.

model, a euphemism for police force as it is now. The Peace Force could more economically handle the work now assigned to agencies like VISTA, and handle the problems with an incalculably better chance of success than the present neocolonial bureaucratic apparatus known as the War on Poverty and which is, in effect, a war on the poor (since the fantasy of the American ruling ideology is that the poor cause poverty rather than the reverse).

The Peace Force would be cross-trained to respond to the variety of emergencies that constitute every day life in the poverty community. The comparison to a home guard is valid when one considers that the rat crisis alone is enough to occupy cadres year round, or universal innoculation for Sickle Cell Anemia, or voter registration, etc.

Finally, the danger in a "professional" national police force is the same as that of a volunteer army. In both we find an elitist, racist, proto-fascist orientation and esprit. Uneducated, unemployed, authoritarian people are attracted to the green machine or the domestic blue machine, there to be integrated into the state's human and technological weapon.

That is, of course, why the Nixon administration is pressing for just such a military—one that will not question the search and destroy orders from the Pentagon or inform the public about a My Lai, Kent State or a conspiracy to exterminate the Black Panther Party or the Brown Berets.

In 1792, founding father Thomas Paine said: "Whatever the apparent cause of any riots may be, the real one is always want of happiness. It shows that something is wrong in the system of government that injures the felicity by which society is to be preserved."

America cannot have a content of social redress in a structure of organized electronic and "legal" repression.

A Citizen's Peace Force would provide a human environment for community experiment, growth, identity and responsibility, and, finally, an awareness of what role each must play as the human rights revolution drives toward its climax. □

B.P.P. Member Johnny Spain Placed In Prison Isolation

(Tracy, Calif.) - Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain has been placed in administrative segregation at Deuel Vocational Institution (DVI) as the result of a February 28 incident in which a Black inmate was killed at the prison.

The prison has falsely accused Johnny, 30, and 14 other Black inmates, who are also in isolation, of participating in the violence that led to the prisoner's death. Numerous conflicts between Black and White inmates have occurred at DVI in recent months—conflicts instigated by the administration to destroy unity among the predominantly Black, Chicano and poor White men who are held in the prison.

Johnny, who has been in prison for over 13 years, is awaiting a decision on the appeal of his 1976 conviction in the San Quentin 6 case. He was falsely convicted of killing two guards on August 21, 1971, the day BPP Field Marshal George Jackson was murdered at San Quentin Prison as part of the FBI COINTELPRO conspiracy to destroy the Black Panther Party. A decision from the state court of appeals is expected in late March.

Nationwide Campaign Begins To Free Dessie Woods

(Gainesville, Fla.) - A nationwide drive to secure the immediate release of Dessie Woods from prison was launched here on March 8, International Women's Day.

Last month, Woods began her fifth year in Georgia Women's Institute of Corrections, where she is serving an unjust 22-year sentence for defending herself and a friend against a 1974 rape attack by an armed White man.

In February, Rosalynn Carter was confronted by Woods' supporters when she attended a San Francisco $100 a plate breakfast during her campaign tour for President Carter's re-election. With chants of "Jimmy Carter lies when he talks of human rights," his home state of Georgia is where Dessie Woods fights," the demonstrators demanded the release of Woods.

The National Committee to Defend Dessie Woods (NCDDW) has built international support for Woods' case. There are now Dessie Woods support committees throughout Europe, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, as well as throughout the U.S.

Jimmy Carter was elected in 1976 on the strength of the Black vote. Despite his promises to create programs to benefit Black and other poor people, and his pretense as a crusader for "human rights," thousands of Black and poor people in America continue to be killed by police each year.

The NCDDW points out that in 1980, 200,000 people will be sentenced to U.S. prisons, the majority of whom will be Black men. The death penalty will be used increasingly this year, and at least 50 per cent of those who will receive it will be Black.

Meanwhile, in Westchester, New York, a Black woman prison activist was recently sentenced to three and one-half to 15 years in prison on assault charges.

Carol Crooks, who is gay, has fought unjust conditions at Bedford Hills Prison for over six years.

In November, 1972, the women in Bedford Hills tried to exercise their right to observe Black Solidarity Day inside the prison. Officials said no.

Crooks was a leader of a sit-down strike to protest. Male guards in full riot gear were brought in, prisoners were beaten and forcibly drugged, and 10 women were shipped out to Mattawan prison. Crooks was one of the 10. She still suffers leg damage from the beatings she received.

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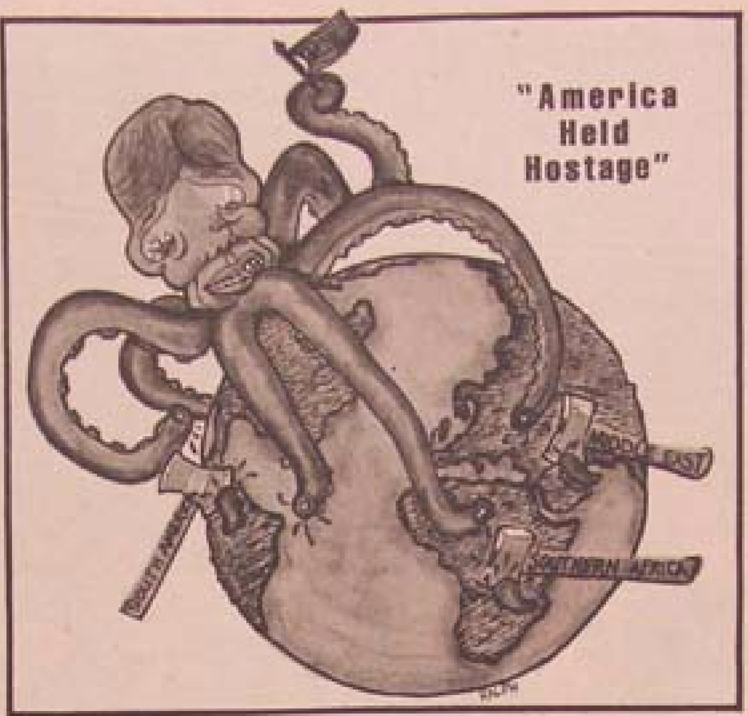
Editorial

TIGHTER CONTROL OVER F.B.I.

The CIA has killed Black babies in experiments with germ warfare. The FBI has spent *at least* seven million dollars to destroy the Black Panther Party, including the murders of 28 of its members. And yet, "reform" legislation now before Congress would give both spy agencies broader authority to continue their killings, harassment and dirty tricks. (See article, page 5.)

Much of what the American people know about the criminal activities of the FBI, CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies has been learned through the Freedom of Information Act. Millions of pages of top secret government documents—a good portion of them heavily deleted—have been released to organizations and individuals who have actively organized for political change in the U.S.

The documents have revealed that this government stops at nothing to destroy "enemies of the American way of life"—those people who have spoken out against poverty and injustice. Telephones have been tapped, beds have been bugged, mail has been forged, and reputations have been ruined.



Black, Spanish-speaking, Native American, Asian-American, poor White and other oppressed people have been and will continue to be the major targets of government spying. Intelligence documents released in recent years contain clear evidence that Malcolm X and Martin Luther King were assassinated by agents of the FBI and CIA. Malcolm was murdered shortly after he went to Africa seeking support from the Organization of African Unity for a United Nations' resolution condemning the oppression of Black Americans by the U.S. government and after he began to publicly attack the oppression of all Third World people by this government.

Dr. King was killed after he began to move his focus away from civil rights solely for Black people and began to talk about the need for unity among all poor people, regardless of their race. His strong opposition to the war in Vietnam made him particularly dangerous to the government. Had he lived, Dr. King may well have organized and led the anti-war movement.

Led by the American Indian Movement, Indian people have fought in recent years to regain their lands. Their struggle has brought increased government repression. Dennis Banks, Russell Means and Leonard Peltier are among the Indian leaders who have been victims of harassment and surveillance by COINTELPRO. The FBI recently attempted to assassinate Peltier.

The American people must demand that our representatives in Congress vote against the proposed charters governing the FBI, CIA and the Pentagon. Instead, we must direct Congress to impose the tight control that is needed over intelligence agencies. It is up to us if we want to continue to allow this government to use innocent children as guinea pigs for germ warfare. □

YOUR HEALTH

Blowing Off Steam—A Necessity For Good Health

Research indicates that "getting it out of your system" once in awhile is a good way to help keep your system in good health. For Black and poor people who must struggle daily for survival, it is particularly important.

Anger can affect us adversely both physically and mentally. The energy for anger comes from one of two nervous sytems which regulate the functioning of the human body. The parasympathetic nervous system maintains everyday activities such as digestion. The sympathetic nervous system is the emergency system which mobilizes body forces needed to meet a particular crisis.

One theory proposes that the sympathetic system governs the "fight or flight" response of the body which enables us to either stand up to the stress and fight it or to retreat.

People who never let off any steam when their blood boils may be prone to psychosomatic illnesses. They are not imaginary maladies, like the diseases of the hypochondriac, but very real medical problems that usually have an emotional origin instead of a physical one.

One researcher, examining the histories of more than 5,000 patients with rheumatoid arthritis, discovered that many of them shared certain personality traits. Among them, he found that women with rheumatoid arthritis had more difficulty in expressing anger than their healthy sisters.

Another scientist discovered that patients with ulcerative colitis produced strikingly comparable data to that of the rheumatoid arthritics. Patients with ulcerative colitis also seemed unable to express hostility or constructive anger directly.

Research suggests that repressed anger is capable of causing gastrointestinal, respiratory, circulatory and skin disorders. Some scientists even believe that the emotion may be linked to the development and progression of cancer.

A recent survey was conducted among 1,100 women who did not have breast cancer and 15 women with benign tumors and 15 with malignancies.

The results of the study revealed that a significantly higher proportion of both benign and malignant patients said they had experienced much more anger during the previous year than the 1,100 who did not have disease.

The ways in which the women expressed anger also were different. Women with malignant breast cancer were more likely to apologize for their anger, even when they were right.

Women with benign tumors tended to get angry and stay angry. Their anger often became an unresolved internal conflict.

Women in normal health were more likely to blow up and then forget about it. They redirected their attention and energies to more pleasant things.

It is not enough just to express anger—there has to be a genuine resolution of conflict or else the tension continues to operate. Researchers have shown that heart patients may have a history of discharging their anger, but inappropriately. They may suppress angry feelings for a long time, then suddenly explode over something, whether it warrants the rage or not.

A low-grade depression may occur in people who do not face up to their anger, and turn it inward instead. Research indicates that low-grade depression is found more often in women than in men. "Some women may feel powerless at times, but instead of getting mad, they get depressed. As a result, they may constantly feel tired or have a chronic 'headachy' feeling," writes one doctor.

The doctor goes on to state that people must retrain themselves to accept anger as a normal emotion and deal with it accordingly.

"Expressing anger is necessary for good health, but it doesn't mean a brick over the head. That action only brings retaliation and guilt. Anger is a result of our genetics, upbringing and cultural patterns. The biggest problem we face is learning how to discharge it in a manner that is both acceptable in society and healthy for the self," the doctor explains.

Another doctor emphasizes that parents must have an open attitude toward their children's anger.

"Children are emotional beings and we must allow them to express feelings of all kinds. If you crush out their anger, you also crush out their imagination, their creativity. Of course, children also must have limits set on their behavior—intelligent discipline. If their anger gets out of control, interrupt in a firm and direct way, but don't crush it completely," the doctor states.

(The preceding article was excerpted from the monthly health magazine, *Prevention*.) □



Z.A.N.U. - THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE IN ZIMBABWE





Intercommunal News

Revolution In Latin America—Behind The Crisis

"Colombian Guerrillas Are Violent, Clever." This was the headline of a recent San Francisco Chronicle *article on the U.S. ambassador and others held hostage by anti-government forces in Bogota, Colombia. The article attempted to discredit the Colombian militants as a bunch of "terrorists." Little or no mention was made of the severe economic crisis in the country that has caused hundreds of thousands of Colombians to migrate to nearby Latin American countries seeking better wages and living conditions.*

Revolutionary forces throughout Latin America, in El Salvador, Colombia and elsewhere, are intensifying their struggle to end the poverty and repression suffered by the majority of the region's people. The following article, reprinted from African Mirror, *focuses on Venezuela and Brazil, and provides some insight on the current turmoil in Latin America.*

(Caracas, Venezuela) - Since the oil boom fired the Venezuelan economy, it has become the chosen home of thousands of immigrants trying to escape poverty from neighboring Latin American countries. Last year's estimates ran as high as 400,000 - all from Colombia. The main stimulus for the exodus is the chronic unemployment facing Colombia.

Venezuela's estimated population of 16.5 million consists of 16.7 per cent Colombians, and there is still no count of the thousands streaming in from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Peru and Uruguay.

Perched on the hills overlooking Caracas Valley, slum shanties house hundreds of Colombians. The bulk of the capital's more than three million inhabitants live in similar slums and it was recently estimated that 75 per cent of them are foreigners.

Economic studies have concluded that Venezuela is about one million units short of adequate housing, and at an average cost of $23,500 for each unit, $23.5 billion is needed to meet the demand. To create new jobs at an average cost of $45,000 per job, would cost $90 billion for two million new positions. These costs don't include such vital human services as health and education.

Venezuela's high birthrate and the immigration rate have produced an annual population growth rate of about eight per cent since 1973. Growth of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

SHEIKS, SULTANS RECEIVE AID

U.S. BACKS PERSIAN GULF DICTATORS



U.S. intervention has brought conflict to the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions.

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter's new commitment to stand by Western interests in the Persian Gulf must come as welcome news to the assorted monarchs and military dictators on whom the good will of a newly assertive U.S. administration is about to be bestowed. Some of these rulers have already attracted the skeptical attention of Western observers: neither the monarchy of Saudi Arabia nor the Islamic generals of Islamabad rate high on the human rights scales.

Yet there are other less prominent rulers whose credentials may also bear some examination in the light of Washington's new claims to be defending Western values in that region, not least the Amir of Bahrain, who has provided hospitality to the U.S. Navy since 1949, and the Sultan of Oman, who recently opened the door to Uncle Sam with the offer of a military base, the *Nation* reports.

The Amir of Bahrain may at first sight appear rather harmless. Sheik Isa ibn Sultan al-Khalifa, 46, is best known for his two favorite pastimes: racing horses and chasing English stewardesses, whom he invites to a private beach near his palace. But the jolly Amir has a more grim side, concealed from many Western visitors by the appearance of prosperity and the relaxed social atmosphere in the island state.

Bahrain has the longest history of education and also of political unrest among the Arab Gulf states, and since the 1950's there has been a strong movement among intellectuals and workers demanding democratic rights. In 1956, 1965 and 1970 the government had to resort to widespread arrests to preserve the absolute power of the al-Khalifas.

After becoming formally independent of Britain in 1971, Bahrain tried a limited experiment in democracy. A draft constitution was announced, under which a highly restricted national assembly would have come into existence. The assembly was then duly elected - but only after women had been deprived of the vote promised in the constitutional draft.

When the assembly became too critical of the ruling family, it was closed down in August, 1975. In the subsequent repression a number of opposition leaders were shot or tortured to death by the police.

A recent issue of the underground paper *Khamsa Mars* lists the names of 76 people arrested in the latter part of last year for underground political activities. Some are radicals influenced by the revolution in Iran, others are members of a Trades Union Founding Committee that has been especially active among the workers at the ALBA aluminum plant, the largest industrial enterprise on the island.

Security in Bahrain is under the command of two longstanding British counterinsurgency experts, Ian Henderson, a veteran of the Mau Mau campaign in Kenya in the 1950's, and Maj.

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China's "No. 2 Capitalist Roader" Takes Charge

(Beijing, People's Republic of China) - In an historic Central Committee meeting in late February, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), acted to break completely from the legacy of China's late great revolutionary leader, Chairman Mao Zedong.

In a move engineered by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, once denounced by Mao as an "unrepentant capitalist roader," the Central Committee purged the remaining radicals on the ruling Politburo, promoted Deng's protege to a top CCP post and restored to honor the disgraced late President Liu Shaoqi.

The posthumous rehabilitation of Liu, who challenged the leadership of Mao, clearly repudiated Mao's Cultural Revolution, which was launched in 1966 partly out of a desire to remove Liu, Deng, labeled the "No. 2 capitalist roader," and entrenched right-wing bureaucrats like them from office.

Mao was spared direct criticism, but the Central Committee communique called the ouster of Liu "the biggest frame-up" in party history and said it had been a mistake with "extremely grave consequences" for China.

Other changes announced, including the decision to re-establish a secretariat to supervise the day-to-day operations of the party, appear to reduce the authority of the man Mao supported as his successor, Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, who is also premier.

Hu Yaobang, a close political ally of Deng, was appointed head of the party secretariat and general secretay of the Central Committee, the same position Deng held before the secretariat itself was disbanded during the Cultural Revolution.

According to the *Los Angeles Times*, Deng's personal grip on the party was also evident in the Central Committee's public endorsement of a recommendation he made last month to abolish the right of Chinese citizens to put up wall posters. The Central Committee urged the National People's Congress, the Chinese legislature, to delete from the national constitution a direct quote from Mao guaranteeing the people's right "to speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters."

Wall posters are a Chinese institution stretching back to the days of Sun Yat-sen's republic.

Since Deng, 75, returned to power in July, 1977, after the second purge of his career, he has gradually consolidated his hold on the party. He has also arranged comebacks for other party veterans, who like himself, favor capitalist economic policies, and expanded foreign trade with Western powers.

The communique from the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

BLACK YOUTH IN SOUTH AFRICA

CHILDREN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

(Soweto, South Africa) - In South Africa there are two types of children. A child with a country, parents, with a school to go to, with a job when he finishes, with a right to rule his country when an adult; a child who is sustained by the labor and the sweat of the parents of another child—a Black child who frequently has no parents to live with, who has practically no schools to go to, no future to look forward to, despised, ostracized and driven to bantustans or suffocated in the congestion of Soweto and other places.

"The Black child, who dies by the hundreds and thousands each year, has no future except in the seizure of power by the people of South Africa. Then there would not be two children —there would be one child, one country, one state," said the president of the African National Congress (ANC), Oliver R. Tambo.

The infant mortality rate in South Africa among Black children is on the rise. In 1960 the death rate among one to four-year-olds was about 450 per 1,000. In 1970 it was 530 per 1,000. These babies die from pellagra, kwashiorkor, beriberi, scurvy, tuberculosis—diseases caused by malnutrition.

In 1979, the International Year of the Child, the Family Planning Association showed films to encourage birth control measures. Financed by the state, the association distributed the birth control pills to Black mothers free or at very reduced prices.

Yet, the White regime constantly appeals to White mothers to have more children as part of the racist scheme of genocide of the African people, which not only denies babies the right to live, but even the right to be born.

Seventy-five Black children die every day from lack of adequate food; there is only one doctor for 44,000 Africans, while for Whites the ratio is one to 400. Hundreds of thousands of Black families are uprooted daily from their homes, their homes bulldozed. Babies crying, frightened, clutch their mothers in flight.

A large number of the 499 killed by government police during the Soweto uprisings between June 16 and October 1, 1976, were children. Children as young as four were killed. A complete list of children killed between the ages 14 to 17 years would require pages.

Let us hear what the children who have survived have to say about the apartheid regime and bantu education, one of the main causes that sparked off causes that sparked off the Soweto uprising:

"Bantu education prepares us to be good servants for the Whites. All I want is to study the same range of subjects as the Whites. And I want the same facilities. I don't want to sit in a lab that is a lab only in name. I want to use equipment to do my experiments. I don't want to have to read them in a book," said Sizwe Nkubuleko, a student who lives in Cape Town.

A girl who has since been imprisoned said, "We don't want bantu education to be revised. It must be scrapped and replaced by the universal education received by people of other races the world over."

A 16-year-old pupil at the Sal River High School, Cape Town, Miriam Gafoor, said, "The system of apartheid did not allow Colored people to grow into full womanhood or manhood. Apartheid is reducing us to intellectual cripples and we cannot take our seat in the world community of academics. The cause for the present unrest is the whole policy and implementation of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15



Preschool children in a Black "township" outside Cape Town, South Africa.



MUGABE TO END MARTIAL LAW IN ZIMBABWE

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Prime Minister-designate Robert Mugabe moved in early March to dismantle a wide range of harsh measures imposed on Blacks during the guerrilla war against White minority rule.

Mugabe, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) which spearheaded the 14-year guerrilla war, is pressuring British colonial Governor Lord Soames to agree to end before independence, tentatively scheduled for early April, martial law—imposed on about 90 per cent of the country—curfews and emergency regulations that provide stiff penalties, including death, for anti-government activity. Mugabe has also demanded the disbanding of government concentration camps—so-called "protected villages"—where thousands of Blacks remain imprisoned, and the release of remaining political prisoners.

Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo has accepted Mugabe's offer to join ZANU in a coalition government, giving the two a majority of more than 3-to-1 in the new Parliament.

Mugabe is scheduled to meet with former White "Prime Minister" Ian Smith to work out an agreement to allow representatives of the White minority to participate in the new government.

About 93 per cent of the nearly three million eligible Black voters cast ballots in the recent election for Black majority rule. ZANU won 57 of the 100 seats in the Executive National Assembly of what will become the independent country of Zimbabwe.

The Patriotic Front, led by Nkomo, won 20 seats, which added to ZANU's 57 give their coalition a majority of 54 over the three other Black seats won by the party led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the 20 seats reserved for Whites, won earlier by Smith's Rhodesian Front.

U.S. SEEKS MILITARY BASES IN AFRICA

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. is trying to establish naval and air support facilities in friendly countries on or near the strategic Horn of Africa, a Pentagon official said recently. Deputy Defense Secretary Franklin Kramer was among witnesses before a House foreign affairs subcommittee on Africa holding hearings on administration requests for fiscal 1981 economic and military assistance to Somalia, Djibouti, Kenya and the Sudan. The U.S. is considering ways to help Somalia, he said, and Somalia has made available port facilities for U.S. Navy units now massed in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. Kenya, to the south of Somalia, had also promised increased access to port and air facilities. The U.S. in 1978 delivered a squadron of F-5 aircraft to Kenya, and a number of helicopters this past December.

ANGOLA CONDEMNS S. AFRICA

(Paris, France) - Angola's ambassador to France said here in early March that his government had found out about a South African plot to back an invasion in Angola's southern province of Cuando-Dubango. Ambassador Luis de Almeida said it was an "Israeli-type coup" in which guerrilla forces, transported by South African helicopters, would try to take over the area to prevent the establishment of a United Nations-controlled demilitarized zone on the border of Angola and Namibia. After the guerrilla forces' victory in Zimbabwe, the future development of efforts to settle the situation in Namibia has been reopened to question. Western countries have not recognized the elections held by South Africa last year in Namibia and have been negotiating for nearly two years for a United Nations-supervised election that would lead to independence.



MPLA militants of Angola

IRAN EXPOSES SHAH'S CRIMES

(Tehran, Iran) - The U.N. investigating commission in Tehran has been given documents from Iran's central bank charging Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi gave bribes to Henry Kissinger, money to former President Gerald Ford, and gifts to Pierre S. du Point IV and other prominent Americans. Reporters in Tehran were given photocopies of an index of the papers and written confirmation of receipt by the panel, which is investigating the government's charges against the shah. "Document No. 9" was labeled "bribes to Henry Kissinger," the former secretary of state who, with Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller, helped get the shah's medical records to the State Department last fall but denied influence-wielding to get the monarch admitted for medical treatment. Other documents listed were: "Deals with (former Vice President) Spiro T. Agnew; gifts to congressmen such as du Pont; a fishy carpet deal with David Rockefeller; sending money to Gerald Ford; a gift to Rockefeller; CIA activities in Iran; John Lindsay (former) mayor of New York, begs the deposed shah for favors to a private company; hiring American club-wielders" (to beat up anti-shah protesters in the U.S.). Other documents support the Iranian government's charge that the shah took government money for his own use and moved an unspecified amount out of the country. Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari said in a letter to the U.N. Commission that the documents revealed only a fraction of the monarch's crimes, "yet, if viewed and considered favorably, they appear sufficient for the extradition of the ex-shah and the return of the wealth he took out of the country, which belongs to this nation."

FRANCE BACKS PALESTINIAN STATE

(Bahrain, Kuwait) - President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in an unprecedented step for a major Western power, recently shifted French support solidly behind the demand for Palestinian self-determination. The switch in France's position came in a French-Kuwaiti communique issued in Kuwait shortly before Giscard and his 18-member entourage left for Bahrain on the second leg of a six-nation 10-day Middle East visit. The communique said, "The two sides agreed that the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East requires the withdrawal of Israel from Arab lands, occupied in 1967, and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." France thus became the first major Western power to formally recognize the self-determination principle for Palestinians—an issue most have side-stepped or, as in the case of the U.S., avoided outright.

IMPASSE IN COLOMBIA

(Bogota, Colombia) - The government and leftist guerrillas holding diplomatic hostages at the Dominican Republic's embassy concluded a third round of talks in early March with no sign of a breakthrough. Leftist guerrillas have held a total of 19 foreign diplomats and an undetermined number of other persons since they took over the embassy during a reception February 27. Among the diplomats are 14 ambassadors or charges d'affaires, including U.S. ambassador Diego Asencio. The guerrillas have released 24 persons.

MARTIAL LAW IN EL SALVADOR

(San Salvador, El Salvador) - The civilian military junta announced a sweeping land reform program recently and imposed a mild form of martial law in this embattled Central American nation. A presidential palace spokesperson said the junta issued a decree suspending constitutional guarantees for 30 days and imposing a "state of siege" throughout the country. The state of siege permits police to arrest people and search premises without warrants, prohibit street rallies and demonstrations and impose press censorship. Earlier, the government announced a new law expropriating 250,000 hectares of the country's arable land from 376 landowners and giving it to families who have been working on it. The government followed up its expropriation of 60 per cent of the nation's richest farmland by nationalizing Salvadoran banks to avert civil war.

MOROCCAN PRISONERS STRIKE

(Rabat, Morocco) - Eighty imprisoned leftist Moroccan students began a hunger strike in early March to protest their detention without trial, members of their families said. Most of the students have been held since 1977.

World Scope

Revolution in Latin America—

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

gross domestic product has not kept pace and the country is about to face the worst recession it has had in 15 years.

President Herrera Campins has applied monetary restraints to control the balance of payments deficit run up by his predecessor, Carlos Andres Perez. Economic growth is expected to decline to four per cent this year, compared with the seven to eight per cent the government maintained from 1974 through 1978. So far very little rewards have come of Herrera's price controls established to stimulate local production and to reduce imports. Inflation has doubled to at least 15 per cent.

Meanwhile in Brazil, inflation is running at 65 per cent, foreign debts at $50 billion, oil imports cost $7.5 billion, there is a trade deficit of more than $2 billion and almost half of the population is unemployed.

From the government's viewpoint, the problems could have not come at a worse time. The battery of laws used to suppress dissent and limit civil rights have been repealed and hundreds of political exiles have returned to Brazil.

There has been, too, an upsurge of trade union activity—even though repressive labor legislation is still in force—as workers respond to the new climate and attempt to recover the ground they have lost.

Union leaders argue that real wages have declined by nearly 50 per cent since 1964. One consequence has been an upsurge in the number of strikes.

To cope with the deteriorating economic situation, President Figueiredo has turned to Brazil's former finance minister, Antonio Delfim Netto, who planned the spurt of economic growth that doubled Brazil's gross national product, tripled its exports and brought inflation down from 40 per cent to 15 per cent. Netto has replaced planning minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, whose strict monetarist policies had nearly driven the country into a recession but had done nothing to control inflation.□

China's "No. 2 Capitalist Roader"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

342-member Central Committee seemed designed to remove any doubt about Deng's durability and to ensure the continuation of his policies even after his death or his retirement, which he has promised will come before 1985.

Removed from office were four Politburo members, all leftists with allegiances to Mao who came to power during the Cultural Revolution. The communique said the party had approved the resignations of Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, Wu De and Chen Xilian and removed them from their party and government posts.

The chief leftist removed, Wang, once served as Mao's personal bodyguard, commanded the army battalion that guarded the leaders' residential compounds, Zhongnanhai, and ranked sixth in the party hierarchy.

The removal of Wu, the former mayor of Beijing, was of particular importance to Deng, for Wu denounced Deng for inspiring the April, 1976, riots at Tian An Men Square and drove him from office.

Ji and Chen, an army general, recently fired as commander of the Beijing Military Region, were also considered to be Maoists unconvinced of the need for Deng's reforms. A fifth member of that political faction, model peasant Chen Yonggui, escaped the purge, perhaps because of the need to retain a token representative of China's 800 million peasants in the Politburo.

The composition of the six-member Standing Committee, the group that stands atop the party hierarchy, also was transformed. Wang, a member since 1977, was removed, and two Deng allies, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, were added in his place.

Hu's simultaneous appointment as general secretary of the restored party secretariat gives the right-wing a long-term hold on the party apparatus. Hu, 63, a Deng lieutenant who has consistently fallen and risen with his boss, is probably Deng's closest party associate.

The elevation of two younger men to the aging leadership inevitably raises questions about the future of Hua Guofeng, who at 59 is even younger. Serving simultaneously as premier, party chairman and head of the Military Affairs Commission, Hua enjoys, at least on paper, more power than anyone since the CCP took power, even Mao.□

C.I.A. Chemical Warfare Tests

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used often by agency personnel requiring seclusion.

The distance between the two towns would also account for the unusually high amount of gasoline purchased by the test team. According to the receipts, over 116 gallons of gasoline were purchased during the first three days of preparations, enough for well over 1,000 miles of travel.

Between January 24 and March 14, 1955, nearly 1,000 pounds of dry ice were purchased to "preserve field specimens." Most of the purchases were 100 pounds at a time.

The last purchase of animal food found in the file is for 50 pounds of dog food on February 24. A week later, five boxes of lime were bought and "used for decomposition of animals in field test." The receipt goes on to state that the animals were "buried" and "lime poured over" them.

The March 2 purchase of the lime apparently signals the end of the CIA-sponsored test. An "isolation room" was sterilized," more dry ice was purchased and a 115-pound box containing a "biological specimen" was airshipped. Its destination was deleted from the receipt.

On March 6, the petty cash fund was used to buy a one-way railway ticket for $54.99. While the cities of origin and destination were deleted by the CIA, a check of railway fares for that period indicates that $54.99 was the exact fare between Sebring and Washington, D.C.

The number of whooping cough cases in Florida began to rise that same month to 57 from 43 reported in February. April recorded 109 cases and rose to 151 in May. June recorded 155 new cases, but the high for the year was to occur in July with 225 cases reported.

By year's end, the state would record 1,080 cases, a 300 per cent increase over the 339 cases reported in 1954, according to state public health records. While only one death was reported in 1954, the disease took 12 lives in 1955.

The killer bacteria was identified as pertussis—the same strain the CIA test team obtained from the army on January 26, 1955.

MKULTRA Subproject 12 was abruptly closed without explanation on May 17, 1955. The few hundred dollars were transferred to Subproject 30 which would generate the New York City biological warfare test of 1956.

Florida was also used for two earlier open-air tests by the army in 1952 and 1953, according to information given a Senate committee. While no details have been released, Key West and Panama City were the targets of a "biological simulant."

The same designation is given to a bacteria used in San Francisco when the Bay Area was saturated for six days in 1950. An outbreak of pneumonia and one death have been attributed to the test.

CIA-army cooperation was initiated in 1952 when the agency entered into a secret agreement with the special operations division at Fort Detrick, Maryland, to assist the CIA in developing, testing and maintaining a stockpile of chemical and biological weapons.

Code named "MKNAOMI," the program was one of the most secretive of any CIA projects and apparently known only to a select few in the agency. MKNAOMI files were destroyed by then CIA Director Richard Helms in 1973. However, the work with Fort Detrick was also supported by funds from MKULTRA.

Known primarily as the CIA's "mind control" program, MKULTRA consisted of 149 subprojects designed to test a variety of methods to induce amnesia, interrogate individuals and alter human behavior.

One year before the 1955 Florida test, a "ladies suitcase" was purchased. CIA records describe it only as a "sampler." Seven months later, other suitcases and "hose connectors" were purchased.

Whether or not the suitcases were used to disseminate the biological agent covertly in Florida is not clear. However, similar purchases continued to be made until Subproject 12 closed on May 17, 1955.

A 1970 article in the professional journal of the army, *Military Review,* puts the possibility of a CIA-made epidemic well within the realm of U.S. Army "ethnic warfare" considerations. The article states, "Recently a series of widely debated observations have revealed an enzyme deficiency in southeastern Asian populations, making them susceptible to a poison to which Caucasoids are largely adapted."□

"Clean" Leader To Replace Dr. King

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

groups who are working to end political surveillance and harassment in the U.S. and to end spy operations overseas.

The heart of the pending FBI charter is those sections of the legislation which (1) authorize FBI investigation of certain "criminal" activity and (2) authorize certain investigative techniques to conduct these investigations.

A major issue in any charter concerns the kind of conduct that falls within the FBI's jurisdiction. For many years, the FBI has claimed the right to conduct "domestic security" investigations of political groups without any evidence of criminal activity. In reality these investigations have become political intelligence gathering endeavors and have led to COINTELPRO-type disruptive activity.

The FBI claims that its powers to investigate will be limited by language in the proposed charter prohibiting Bureau investigations conducted "solely" on the basis of a person's or group's exercise of Constitutional rights. Allegedly, this limitation will protect against investigations of "subversive activity" where the only evidence is dissent from the political norm.

However, in defining "criminal conduct" the charter includes acts not prohibited by federal law, in particular "terrorist activity." Terrorist activity is defined as conduct that seeks to influence governmental policy through a "violent act that is dangerous to human life or risks serious bodily harm or that involves aggravated property destruction. . ."

Under this standard, the FBI could initiate an investigation of groups that organize political events in which isolated assaults have occurred or where some property is damaged, according to *Guild Notes,* the official publication of the National Lawyers Guild.

Moreover, the FBI can investigate where it believes that there is a "reasonable indication" that one "*will*" engage in criminal conduct.

Closely related to the question of what kind of conduct can be investigated by the FBI, is that of the limits, if any, that will be placed on the kinds of investigative techniques that can be used by the FBI in pursuit of these investigations.

The charter would sanction a wide range of repressive measures that could be used against poor people's movements. The charter proposes virtually no meaningful restrictions on the un-Constitutional techniques widely used by the FBI to date, and would legitimize those de-



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

vices that have been used to disrupt and crush political dissent.

The proposed FBI charter creates a new, and potentially dangerous, investigative technique: the "investigative demand." These "demands" would allow the FBI to compel "third parties," such as banks, credit companies, phone companies, insurance agents, to produce records on individuals or groups based on a simple request for such by the FBI.

The only enforcement mechanism of the charter is the authority provided the director of the FBI to impose a penalty of up to $5,000 on an agent who intentionally uses a sensitive investigative technique in an unlawful manner.

Otherwise, it is explicitly stated that a violation of the charter does *not* create a civil cause of action against the U.S. or any agent. Moreover, the failure to follow the law cannot be argued as a basis for suppressing evidence, dismissing indictments, quashing subpoenas and other legal matters, in criminal cases.□

Anti-Draft Protest Set For March 22

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beginning this summer. The subcommittee did not even consider the issue of registering women, and struck $8.5 million from the measure. That left about $13.3 million in the bill.

In the key vote, the panel deadlocked 6 to 6 on whether to recommend approval of the $13.3 million. A tie vote traditionally kills a measure, but Carter's supporters argued that the bill should be sent to the full committee for action anyway.

In the end, the subcommittee decided to approve legislation appropriating $4.7 million—an amount that would not allow for registration this year. But that money would finance a program proposed by Selective Service—and later rejected—for a registration program only after the President signed an emergency proclamation to mobilize recruits in a crisis.

Earlier, the committee had voted 6 to 5 against an almost identical proposal.

However, even supporters of registration voted for the lower amount, as a means of sending something to the full Appropriations Committee in hopes that the committee would approve the $13.3 million.

Outrage over Carter's call for reinstating the draft and pushing the U.S. into a new cold war has escalated to mass protests.

Demonstrations calling for disarmament and no draft have hit cities throughout California and New York—7,000 in Los Angeles, 2,000 in Davis, 1,500 in Oakland, 10,000 in New York, and 2,500 at the University of California, Berkeley.

National peace groups report that since Carter's January 23 call for Selective Service registration, their telephone lines have been jammed and their desks piled with stacks of letters from thousands of young men and women—and from concerned parents—who want to know how to secure conscientious objector status.

"I've been working against the draft since 1940," said Jim Bristol, director of the antidraft program for the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), "and I have literally never known anything like the torrent of phone calls, letters and requests to talk to groups we've had since the President gave his State of the Union address—not even during the Vietnam war."

The government does not even consider granting a person C.O. status until after he or she has registered and then is called before a local Selective Service board to be classified for military service. Groups like AFSC and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors in Philadelphia are encouraging would-be C.O.'s to begin now to file short statements outlining their pacifist beliefs with local church groups or peace organizations.

Already, the Committee estimates it has distributed some 50,000 such cards, which are being filled out and returned at the rate of 350 a day—with women accounting for one-third of the responses. Since the President's speech, a spokesperson said, the organization has received 25,000 calls and letters.

The National Interreligious Service Board for Conscientious Objectors, which provides a longer, essay-type questionnaire, has sent out 30,000 forms and expects to have distributed another 40,000 documents by the end of March.

Peace groups agree the current widespread interest marks the greatest "groundswell of opposition to the draft ever," as one spokesperson said.□



New York City demonstrators protest cuts in social service programs as U.S. prepares for war.

Nationwide Campaign Begins To Free Dessie Woods

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The women found glass in their food. When one Black woman had an epileptic seizure, she was left alone in her cell and guards hung a racist sign on the cell door.

Crooks was part of the class action suit that resulted in the 10 women being returned to Bedford Hills 10 months later after the court agreed that the transfer was illegal. As a result of that suit, no one from Bedford Hills can be transferred to Mattawan.

From 1976 to 1977, Crooks again took part in filing a class action suit—this time against the atrocious lack of adequate medical care for women prisoners there. No doctor is on the premises—he shows up once a week.

The male guards (who were never removed after the sit-down strike was crushed) stay in the room while the women undress to be examined by the doctor. The women have had to take officials back to court several times concerning these injustices, and the suit is still pending.

STRUGGLE

Following the struggle to take the prison officials to court the medical suit, Crooks was a leading organizer of a suit against the presence of the male guards in the housing unit. The male guards watched the women undress and go to the bathroom. There were no doors on the shower stall and no privacy while sleeping.

After having waged a battle in the courts, the women so far have not won the removal of the guards. The courts have only authorized one-piece pajamas, tiny see-through plexiglass doors on the showers, and the removal of male guards in the morning as the women dress. That suit is also pending.

Crooks' conviction and recent sentencing followed a trial in which the only Black prospective juror was removed. The judge was an ex-sheriff.

Shortly before sentencing, Crooks was told she had won a parole for which she had been eligible for three years. The state even gave her a ticket home. But she was immediately held for sentencing, and received the verdict that she would have to serve over three years before being eligible for parole again.

In addition, she will automaticlly get a 15-year-to-life sentence if she is involved in a fight in the next year. She has been placed on a prison floor where tensions run high.□

Huey Calls For Coalition

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

throughout the conference."

Among the recommendations were ones in support of ratifying the Equal Rights Amendment and the District of Columbia voting rights amendment, full employment and an investigation of the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan.

The conference delegates, who represented religious, fraternal and community-based groups as well as political ones, called for the U.S. to seek a fair and just settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. They urged that the Palestinian homeland question be resolved in the same spirit.

One strategy seemed clear. "In the short term, one of the major things we must do is increase the number of Black Americans who are registered and who vote," Hatcher said. The goal is an increase of 20 per cent Black voter registration each year.

One plan of conference organizers was to obtain immediate responses to the agenda from presidential candidates. All Republican and Democratic candidates were invited to attend. Senator Edward Kennedy, California Governor Jerry Brown and Illinois Representative John Anderson originally accepted, but decided at the last minute not to attend.

Some delegates looked on the failure of any candidate to show up as a snub because the delegates represented a substantial number of America's Black community.

In late January, numerous prominent Black leaders met in Chicago to plan the formation of a National Black United Front.

A founding convention will be held in Brooklyn, New York, June 26-29, 1980.□

Supreme Court Won't Review Cop Murder

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Justice for Tyrone Guyton shortly after the Black youth was murdered. The committee sponsored numerous rallies and representatives spoke before several Oakland City Council meetings in the campaign to bring Tyrone's murderers to trial.

The Supreme Court action concerned a $20 million damage suit filed by Mrs. Shepherd in federal court under the U.S. Civil Rights Act.

The suit named former Emeryville police chief James Donovan; Oakland police officers John Lothrop, Conrad Blevins, Waller Prentice, Thomas Donahue and police chief George Hart; Alameda County district attorney's inspectors Edward Hilliard and Lawrence Holman; District Attorney Lowell Jensen and two deputy district attorneys, Donald Whyte and Charles Herbert.

The defendants were charged with conspiring to cover up the misconduct of Phillips, Mierky and Mathews.□

Dictators

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Gen. Jim Bell. Although the Bahrain Defense Force - the Amir's army - gets its arms from Britain, the United States has since 1949 operated a naval facility at Bahrain, which serves as the headquarters for its Middle East Force. The ships of MIDEASTFOR serve not only as an American presence in the Gulf but also carry out important communications and reconnaissance activities. The government occasionally promises to terminate U.S. occupancy of the base, but has not yet done so.

Farther down the Gulf rules Sultan Qabus of Oman, who was installed by the British intelligence service in July, 1970, in order to replace his stubborn father. Qabus has never wavered in blocking democracy, refusing even to allow the kind of token tribal assembly of majlis that is found in Saudi Arabia and the Emirates.

He recently told the *Financial Times* of London that such assemblies are "an inefficient and time-wasting way of running a modern state." The result is that no democratic freedoms of any kind are allowed, and Qabus rules without any limits, flanked by an assortment of relatives and merchants.

POWER

Soon after coming to power, Qabus began to put distance between himself and the British, and relations between him and London are now somewhat strained. The British believe that Qabus' passionate, unswerving dedication to creating a modern state may generate new popular opposition.

Qabus, for his part, takes no chances with the British, and since 1971 he has received a secret subsidy from the Central Intelligence Agency, channeled through Saudi Arabia, which enables him to run his own security force independent of the British, according to a 1972 article in the authoritative *Economist Foreign Report*. □

Children Without A Country

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apartheid."

Jimmy Ellis, a sociology lecturer at the university of the Western Cape, said, "Black education will never improve... unless apartheid with all its inherent social problems is removed. . .The effects of slum areas, lack of proper housing, poverty, and unemployment are all factors which contribute to the detriment of a pupil's academic education. The low pass rate is an indication and reflection of the apartheid system... The amount of money allocated for Black education was also a decisive factor in the failure rate."

This statement is supported by statistics which point out that in the 1976/77 financial year, South Africa spent 654 rands on each of its White school pupils and only 48.50 rands on each Black school child."

The apartheid regime has been condemned by the U.N. as a crime against humanity. Yet the White regime has threatened its African neighbors and, together with the racist Ian Smith of Rhodesia, has bombed Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. The South African government has been responsible for massacres in Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia where thousands of Namibian and Zimbabwean refugees, women and children were left dead.

These murders were carried out with arms from France, the U.S., Britain and West Germany. These states armed the South African government, provided it with technological manpower, military equipment and money to make the country not only a police state but an armed camp in Africa.

Mothers are mourning their young sons and daughters who have been killed in detention. Hundreds of young Black people are tortured in the prisons and the security police offices. Over 50 have been killed by police.

The socialist countries have not only declared a boycott of South African goods, but are giving great material help to the liberation movement. The nonaligned countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America have gone a long way towards rejecting trade links and political ties with South Africa.

The core of the problem is to convince the remaining countries that it is their responsibility to follow the rest of the world. The problem of South Africa is the problem of the whole world, the problem of obtaining world peace and security.

(The article above is reprinted from *Women of the Whole World*, the journal of the Women's International Democratic Federation.)□

Indians Fight To Regain Land

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sell the territory for $17 million.

The tribal records quote Standing Elk, a Sioux from Standing Rock: "I was like a coyote, hungry all the time, and so were the rest of the Indians as our rations were not enough. They cut off our hunting grounds and besides, we were not used to the new food issued to us so it was a great catastrophe among the Indians.

"We always feel angry whenever we think of the time when the soldiers stripped us of everything," his statement said. "This happened in 1876; it was late in the fall just when the ice was forming up along the edge of the river. They took away our ponies, saddles, ropes and guns, practically everything the Indians had, and they piled it in a pile and burned it up."

But he said that most of the chiefs of his tribe refused to sign the new treaty.

On the Crow Creek Reservation, the commission used bribes and threats of starvation in its efforts to force Indians to change the treaty, according to the sworn statements of a dozen elderly Indians in 1918. They added that fewer than 20 members of their tribe signed the treaty, since most were out scouting for food.

Bear Ghost was one of those who signed. "The commissioners told us they would deprive us of receiving rations and clothing," he is quoted as saying, "and also move us to the Indian Territory, and we heard that the Indian Territory was not a safe place for people to live because there were all kinds of animals, insects and snakes that were very poisonous. And under those threats, I signed the treaty papers in 1876."

Congress approved the treaty in 1877, effectively ending Sioux control over the Black Hills.

In a recent decision, the U.S. Court of Claims ruled that only about 10 per cent of the Indians had actually signed the proposed treaty, rather than the required 75 per cent.

It ruled further that the Fifth Amendment's guarantee against deprivation of property without due process of law had been violated. The court, voting 5 to 2, decided that the government should pay simple interest of five per cent on the $17 million over the past century, bringing the total to about $104 million.

Last November, the Justice Department appealed the ruling, asking the Supreme Court to review the case.

Meanwhile, Western Shoshone Indians say the Air Force is trying to steal the tribe's sacred Nevada lands to build the MX missile system.

Tribal leaders told a congressional hearing recently they would fight the project in court.

Jerry Millet, chairman of the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, testified before the House Interior Public Lands Subcommittee at a special hearing in Salt Lake City. The subcommittee is considering legislation to allow the Air Force to deploy the $33 billion MX system in the deserts of Utah and Nevada.

Millet said the MX will destroy his tribe and will violate the trust Congress exercises over Indian peoples and their lands.

"To allow the MX, as proposed, is a breach of this trust and another wanton act of blatant disregard for the best interests of the tribe," Millet said. "The MX proposal will steal our land again and destroy our way of life."

Two widows and the orphaned daughter of Navaho Indian uranium miners have challenged the federal government to live up to its responsibilities for the health of their tribe on a vast reservation in the Southwest.

When uranium companies came in the late 1940's to the Four Corners area where Arizona, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico meet, Indians hired to mine the ore were never told of the dangers involved, Jessie Harrison said. By 1971 her husband—17 years a uranium miner—was dead of lung cancer.

According to Sarah Mae Harvey, a tribal representative from the Navaho settlement of Shiprock, New Mexico, lung cancer in former uranium miners is commonplace. Even more alarming, she said, is the recent emergence of second generation effects of exposure to radiation: babies born with severe mental and physical defects.

The Indians called for action to remove large piles of depleted uranium ore, called tailings, that still contain dangerous amounts of radioactivity. Dust from the tailings blows through the Four Corners area, exposing inhabitants to the risk of leukemia and other forms of cancer.□

"TURN 'EM LOOSE BRUCE"

BLACK JUDGE BLASTS COURT SYSTEM

"Most of my colleagues are embarrassed at what they consider my ... old-fashioned view that the Constitution means what it says. The Eighth Amendment says there is a presumption of innocence until a person is proven guilty.

"And when the Supreme Court of the United States says, as it did, that the presumption of innocence does not begin until the person actually goes on trial, then the court is opening the way for massive, preventive detention of millions of Americans.

"The Constitution says 'innocent until proven guilty.' It is the nation we must live by. If that goes, we all go. Everything goes."

(New York, New York) - For the past 10 years, the Patrolman's Benevolent Association has referred to Civil Court Judge Bruce M. McWright as "Turn 'Em Loose Bruce" because of his policy of no bail or low bail in many cases. As a result of this policy, the 51-year-old Black judge has earned the love and respect of this city's Black and poor population. He is despised by the police department and White "law and order" advocates who consider him to be "soft" on crime.

Born to a White, Irish Catholic mother and a Black father in the West Indies, McWright is constantly at odds with Whites and those Blacks who believe he is too "radical." He frequently receives death threats because of his outspoken views against the use of the criminal justice system to oppress poor people.

Below, are excerpts from a recent interview with McWright by *Penthouse* magazine in which the Black judge details his views on the American legal system.

QUESTION: Your New York Criminal Courts Building certainly attracts a lot of graffiti writers. We recently saw these words scrawled across the front: "Kill, kill, kill. But first kill the Niggers, Jews, and Spics."

WRIGHT: Yes, well, that was painted by some patriot. But it was more honest than the words chiseled higher up, of people like Thomas Jefferson, who wrote hypocritically about justice and equality while they were, at the same time, owning slaves.

If you want to know what a country is like, don't believe what is chiseled in stone. Read what has been scrawled on the stone. Or sent, off the top of someone's head, in a letter.

Would you like to hear some of the things people send me in the mail? "Nigger bastard, go back to Africa and learn from the apes." "How would you like to have a bomb in your nigger wife's womb?" "I hope some mugger you let out slashes your face and cuts the tits off your chimpanzee wife."

Q: That last threat is a reference to your controversial bail policies—of setting no bail or low bail—which led the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association to dub you "Turn 'Em Loose Bruce."

WRIGHT: Yes, my enemies fall into a loose coalition that includes such people as U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist, the leader of the PBA, and, of course, my own Black and White brethren on the bench who don't want their boats rocked.

Q: Why do you get in conflicts with the PBA?

WRIGHT: Why not? I'm in an arguing profession. Suppose somebody called you a no-good [illegible]? Would you forget it? I mean, when the PBA calls me names, it diminishes the entire criminal justice system. So I play Sir Galahad, that's all. The boy with his finger in the dike. Horatius at the bridge.

ATTACK

You've got to attack the system. Attack! You know, Lyndon Johnson said at one point, "I'm the only President you've got." Well, our Constitution is the only constitution we've got! And right now, with the mood of America the way it is, I don't want it amended to make segregation legal or to repeal the 13th Amendment.

Q: What about the basis of your bail-setting policies?

WRIGHT: Listen, do you know how they practice preventive detention, which is a violation of the public policy of the state of New York? The D.A. suggests a certain bail. The defense counsel says, "But the man is poor. He can't pay that." And the judge sets that bail anyway, when even one dollar might be excessive.

Q: What might be the rationalization of these judges?

WRIGHT: Probably that the judge believes the defendant is a danger to the community. He thinks that because he doesn't know the people he is judging. He ignores the presumption of innocence, or he believes that the presumption of innocence is a mere rule of evidence to be applied only when the trial begins.

He ignores the fact that quite often, people remain in prison up to two years before their trial is called. If those people are then acquitted, who repays them for the years they have languished in jail? Who will give them or their families the things they have lost? Who will make up to the child for the absent father, or to the family for the stigma of having been in prison?

To my mind, the presumption of innocence must attach at the moment of arrest. Otherwise, forget it.

Q: It can't be issues like this that make you so many bitter enemies.

WRIGHT: Well, that's basically the case. I talk. I say that it has been confirmed by the highest authority in America—the gun and the bullet—that to have Black skin is a capital crime. I say that New York City's police think they have a license to kill Blacks. Why shouldn't I say that? It's been affirmed over and over.

Take the case of a White officer named Shea. He shot down and killed a 10-year-old Black lad named Clifford Glover. He was indicted for murder, an extraordinary circumstance in and of itself. At the trial, he said that he thought the young Glover boy was an adult robbery suspect. He was then asked if he could not tell the difference between a lad of 10 and a fully grown robbery suspect, especially at a distance of [illegible] three feet. He replied that all he saw was the color of the boy's skin.

Shea's partner, another White officer named Scott, sought to help Shea cover up and lied about the incident. He said that when Glover was shot, he, Scott, was in hot pursuit of Glover's stepfather, who, he believed, had a weapon.

Through some electronic accident, Scott's walkie-talkie radio was on. Everything he said was recorded on the police headquarters tape recorder. When he said he was 500 feet away chasing the stepfather, he was in fact standing over the fallen body of Glover, saying, "Die, you little fuck." Yet Shea was acquitted.

Why shouldn't I—a Black father—speak out against such arbitrary murder? It should be a crime for Blacks *not* to speak out on such occasions of the slaughter of our [illegible].

Q: Are you saying that there are no good policemen?

WRIGHT: Of course there are. But I recognize the police as an exclusive, elitist society in our midst in the same manner as the brown shirts of Hitler, who became an elitist society and put citizens in fear. The police are armed. They have a special status in society.

Q: Wouldn't you admit that the police have a very difficult job to do in this age of contempt of authority?

WRIGHT: I respect what they have to do. I know that there are some tough people out on the street. On the other hand, they volunteer for that job. They are well paid. They know there is such a thing in New York State as the Taylor law, which prohibits strikes, but they strike anyway. They criticize the lawlessness of other citizens, and then they go out to the airport and hand out pamphlets accusing New York of being "Fear City"—when they themselves are the guardians of the safety of the city.

They try to skim over the taking of graft and the corruption among their own members, those things revealed by the Knapp Commission. And they skim over their own code of honor, which is the same as the code that exists among thieves. So when somebody like Serpico tries to tell the authorities what's going on, he is isolated, ousted, and has to go to Switzerland for awhile and perhaps even change his appearance so he can't be recognized.

Q: You spend a good deal of time talking to people in the streets. What do you learn from them?

WRIGHT: They tell me some of the things that cops do—like take their money if they're found gambling. Stop them and search them—not just pat them down but search them because they're "suspected of having weapons." Totally illegal. Or the police go out and round up all the kids in a playground, for no reason, and they're bound to find a roach or a joint.

It's un-Constitutional to invade privacy like that without a probable cause, but if the police need an arrest, that's a cheap, easy way to get one.

OVERTIME

They tell me that when a policeman wants to put in some overtime, and his tour is from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m., he'll purposely make an arrest of some kind at three in the afternoon—a "collar of necessity"—knowing it will take five or six hours to process the arrest and bring the defendant down to criminal court. I understand they get about $15 overtime pay.

When you look at all this you can't help concluding that the criminal justice system is more criminal than just. The people also tell me that the cops [illegible] but protect White property. If a kid is white [illegible]. When you have your confrontations, [illegible], why don't you go downtown to [illegible] and Saks Fifth Avenue?" And they say, "Are you kidding? Cops guard those places. They protect those places. They [illegible] us."

TO BE CONTINUED